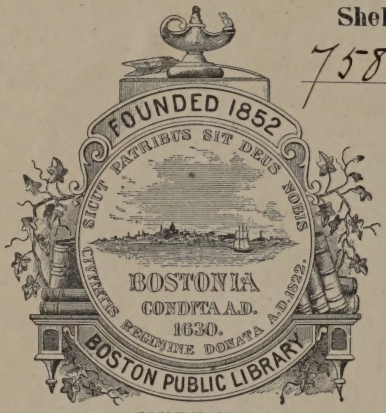
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 08633 737 3

Shelf No
7583-6




GIVEN BY

F. C. Blaisdell

Sept. 25-1893

23

# THE CAMBRIDGE IDEA

IN

# TEMPERANCE REFORM

AND

# MASSACHUSETTS LAWS

FOR DEALING WITH

# DRUNKENNESS

BY

E. A. WHITMAN

PUBLISHED BY MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MANAGERS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893

---

BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
PRESS OF GEO. H. ELLIS, 141 FRANKLIN STREET

# THE CAMBRIDGE IDEA

IN

# TEMPERANCE REFORM

AND

7583.6

# MASSACHUSETTS LAWS

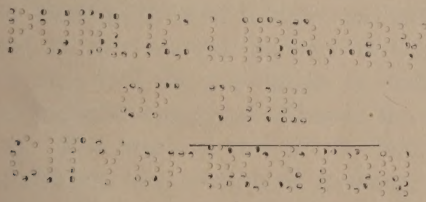
FOR DEALING WITH

# DRUNKENNESS

BY

E. A. WHITMAN

PUBLISHED BY MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MANAGERS, WORLD'S FAIR, 1893



C

BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
PRESS OF GEO. H. ELLIS, 141 FRANKLIN STREET

F. L. Blaisdell,
Sept. 25, 1893.

# THE CAMBRIDGE IDEA IN TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The city of Cambridge, Mass., had a population, by the census of 1890, of 70,028 people. There were assessed that year for a poll tax 19,110 persons. Using the same ratio between population and polls, the population in 1892 is estimated at 78,624. Since May 1, 1887, no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, except by druggists, have been granted in the city. Cambridge is thus the largest city in the United States, if not in the world, where the sale of liquors is successfully prohibited by the action of its own citizens. In fact, Cambridge is the only city of large size where this is so.

In order to understand the local conditions, a brief description of the city is necessary. The city lies in the shape of a large hour-glass, extending westerly for four miles along the banks of the Charles River. The eastern end of the hour-glass is separated from the thickly populated West End of Boston, with its numerous saloons, by the broad basin of the Charles River, and is joined to Boston by two bridges of considerable length. The larger part of this eastern portion of Cambridge is devoted to manufacturing, and its population is composed very largely of the working-classes employed either in the factories of Cambridge or Boston. The western end of the hour-glass is of a sparsely settled character, one portion of it being given up to extensive brick-yards. The central portion of Cambridge, towards the neck of the hour-glass, is occupied by Harvard College and by the dwellings of well-to-do and prosperous people, most of whom have some connection with the college or have business in Boston. There is also in Cambridge a large class of persons of moderate means who are employed upon salaries or are skilled artisans.

The last census shows 14,208 persons employed in Cambridge manufactories. Several nationalities are represented in the population. There are many of Irish parentage; in fact, the East Cambridge district is very largely peopled by that race. Among the brick-yards there is a large French Canadian population. There are some Germans and Portuguese, and a considerable number of persons coming from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It is not the purpose of this article to enter into the history of liquor legislation in Massachusetts, but a few words will be helpful in understanding the laws governing the sale of liquors. In 1875, after several years of State prohibition, a license law was passed; and in 1881 the legislature enacted a local option feature, by which each city or town at its annual election should vote on the question whether licenses for the sale of liquors should be granted for the ensuing year. For the first five years under this law, the city of Cambridge voted in favor of license by majorities ranging from 6 in 1881 to 1,137 in 1884. Under the license law, licenses were granted by the Boards of Aldermen in cities, and by the selectmen in towns, to sell liquor, under one form of license to be drunk on the premises and under another form not to be drunk on the premises. Up to 1889 there was no limitation on the number of licenses to be granted, and the license fee was left to the discretion of the licensing board. Under this system, in 1886 there were 213 licensed places in Cambridge. Three-quarters of the fees received from licenses go into the city treasury, and it was always a matter of estimate by the city authorities in raising revenue for the year how much money could be raised from licenses. The city authorities were frank in avowing that, having voted to raise a certain sum from licenses, it was substantially immaterial how many were granted, or where they were located, or to whom they were issued, provided the required sum was obtained. This view was strikingly brought out in the last year of license in Cambridge by an application for a license by a person who had erected a shop in a neighborhood of wealthy and respectable people, but on the edge of the line separating Cambridge from Somerville, Somerville being at that time a no-license community. It was the plain expectation of the applicant to obtain his customers from

Somerville; and his neighbors in Cambridge, including several professors of Harvard College and other well-known and influential citizens, appeared before the Aldermen to protest. The views of the city authorities are best shown by the following quotation from a letter written to one of the Cambridge papers by one of the protesting citizens, a distinguished professor in Harvard College: —

"The chairman of the committee avowed with a cynical frankness that did credit to his honesty that a majority of the voters of the city of Cambridge having voted for license, and the estimates for the expenditure of the city having been made up on the basis of a receipt from licenses of at least thirty-five thousand dollars, the committee proposed to grant licenses in sufficient number to secure that sum, and that they did not regard the moral interest of the community as a matter which deserved their consideration in the administration of the license system. Further, upon being questioned, he with equal frankness admitted that the number of licenses, nearly two hundred and twenty, granted last year, was in excess of any legitimate need of the inhabitants, leaving it to be inferred that by the granting of a number so excessive the habits of intemperance and drunkenness in the community were inevitably encouraged."

This startling view of the liquor traffic produced a great change of feeling among those citizens who did not believe that the absolute prohibition of the sale of liquors was wise or enforceable.

As was shown by the first vote under the Local Option Law in Cambridge, on which license was carried by a majority of six, the two sides were nearly evenly balanced. The friends of no-license were numerous and enthusiastic, and for the first two or three years under the workings of the new law conducted vigorous and active campaigns, in which numerous public meetings were held where the liquor traffic was roundly denounced. In spite, however, of crowded and enthusiastic meetings, the majority in favor of license steadily increased; and it was evident that the style of campaign which limited itself to the denunciation of the liquor traffic and appeals in behalf of "the home" was not calculated to win to itself a majority of the voters. In 1884, as has been said, the majority for license rose to 1,137; and, while in the next year it fell to 530, the cause of no-license seemed hopeless. The attitude of the city authorities, however, and the general insolence

of the liquor-dealers in political matters, produced a revulsion of feeling in 1886. This revulsion was fostered by a committee of citizens who were selected at a mass meeting held in a public hall. Owing to a storm and a general feeling of hopelessness, the mass meeting had a small attendance; but a committee of ten was selected which inaugurated a new style of campaign, and from which emanated "The Cambridge Idea." This committee struck out in two new lines. In the first place, it published a campaign paper, which was sent by mail to every person on the voting list; and, secondly, it took measures to ascertain, by check-lists kept at the polling-places, who among the voters favored license and who no-license. By this last attempt a foundation was laid for gathering further information as to the names and addresses of all persons favorable to no-license, and was the beginning of the adoption of the same political methods for the bringing of the voters to the polls that have long been adopted by the regular political parties.

The special committee in charge of the campaign paper was composed of an editor of a Boston daily paper, a head of a department in a well-known publishing house, and a State official who had had editorial experience. The committee decided to devote the paper to the collection of all such facts and information as would tend to show the exact status of the liquor traffic in Cambridge, and of the workings of the prohibition of such traffic in other cities where that experiment had been tried. The name selected for the paper was *The Frozen Truth*, a name selected to catch the attention rather than for its literary qualifications. The motto reads as follows: "*The Frozen Truth* is devoted to the public good in general, and to the No License cause in particular in the city of Cambridge. It is published under the direction of the Campaign Committee of the No License voters. Its aim is to *tell the truth* without fear or favor, and to give the voters of Cambridge good reasons for keeping down the liquor traffic."

The paper was printed on paper of good quality, the make-up and typography being of the best. It contained no advertisements, and was sent through the mail to every voter. The first number contained a list of all the tippling-shops, 122 in number, with the keepers and their bondsmen. The second number contained an

analysis of these bondsmen, showing a fact that was not generally realized, that most of these saloons were creatures of wholesale dealers or brewers of Boston, and that in many cases saloon-keepers were bondsmen for other saloon-keepers. The second number also printed a map giving the locations of saloons and school-houses along the Somerville line, and showing 73 licensed liquor-dealers within the distance of a mile and a half in a section of the city inhabited almost entirely by the poorer and working-classes of the community. This paper, going into the hands of every voter, and early enough before the election to enable him to read and discuss and inquire, undoubtedly crystallized the wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction, and, in spite of a furious snow-storm raging all the election day, the city voted for no-license by 566 majority.

After the election the few people who had borne the brunt of the work and had raised all the necessary funds, some $600, by subscription, felt that there was an elephant upon their hands; and that there was force in the current talk of the liquor-dealers that this election but voiced a temporary feeling among the citizens, which was "to give the liquor-dealers a lesson," and that at the next election the city would again vote for license. At that time, undoubtedly, many of the best citizens were extremely doubtful as to the wisdom or possible enforcement of the law, and the outcome of the next year was viewed with apprehension.

A Law and Order League had been in existence for several years. Numerous prosecutions had been begun under it, and the League had been at first successful in securing convictions; but a short time before this, through the unfortunate employment of unreliable men, a number of cases had been lost, and the League itself had fallen into some disrepute, so that, when it was suggested that the League should be revived on the old basis, but with a broader membership, opposition was encountered. Some of the leading members declined to take part in instituting prosecutions, on the ground, which was undoubtedly true, that the action of the League had caused the police to feel that the responsibility of enforcing the laws against the sale of liquors was taken from their shoulders and assumed by private citizens; and, in the second place, because of a feeling of repugnance to employing detec-

tives. At this juncture a suggestion came from a gentleman who had been much impressed by the information as to the liquor business in Cambridge given him by *The Frozen Truth*, whether it would not be possible to publish at regular intervals a paper giving the facts as to the enforcement of the law and the progress of the liquor traffic. From this suggestion the Citizens' Law Enforcement Association originated, objects of which were: first, to keep the citizens of Cambridge informed as to the working of the laws regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city, and of the efforts of the city authorities enforcing them; secondly, keeping alive, by the dissemination of accurate information, a healthy public interest in the question as to the best means of dealing with the sale of intoxicating liquors; and, thirdly, supporting and encouraging the city authorities in the enforcement of existing laws regarding such sales. It was decided at the preliminary meeting that, in order to bring a strong public opinion to bear, it was desirable to have a large membership in the Association, and therefore no membership fee was charged.

Using the small balance in the treasury of the old Law and Order League, a circular signed by one hundred well-known citizens was issued, calling for the formation of such an Association, a stamped envelope and blank for membership being enclosed. About three thousand of these circulars were sent out, the mailing-list being made up from the check-lists kept at the polling-places at the last election; and nearly one thousand replies were received. A meeting of this membership was called, at which officers were chosen and a constitution adopted. In the selection of officers it was thought best to include those of differing opinions on the temperance question. The President of the Association, a distinguished professor in the Law School of the University, had voted that year for no-license for the first time, and was still of the opinion that, in general, a license system was the best way in which to control the liquor traffic. The other officers of the Association were selected from the three great political parties, and included merchants, lawyers, editors, professors, and other professional men. The Constitution adopted was as follows: —

## ARTICLE I.

### NAME AND OBJECTS.

The Citizens' Law Enforcement Association is organized for the purpose of keeping the citizens of Cambridge informed as to the working of the laws regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors in this city, and the efforts of the city authorities in enforcing them; of keeping alive by the dissemination of accurate information a healthy public interest in the question as to the best means of dealing with the sale of intoxicating liquors, and of supporting and encouraging the city authorities in the enforcement of existing laws regarding such sale.

## ARTICLE II.

### MEMBERSHIP.

There shall be no membership fee. Any citizen of Cambridge who is in sympathy with the purpose of the Association shall be eligible to membership. After the organization is effected, members shall be admitted by vote of the Executive Committee.

## ARTICLE III.

### OFFICERS.

The officers shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a Secretary, and an Executive Committee consisting of two members from each ward, in addition to the other officers who shall be members of the committee *ex officio*.

The officers, with the exception of the Secretary, shall be chosen at the annual meeting in January, and shall serve for one year. The other officers composing the Executive Committee shall appoint the Secretary, establish his compensation, and prescribe his duties. The Executive Committee shall be empowered to fill vacancies which may occur, by resignation or otherwise, in the list of officers.

## ARTICLE IV.

### DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary, under the supervision of the Executive Committee:—

(1) To collect, in such ways, and by such means, as may be approved by the Executive Committee, all available information regarding the practical working of the laws as to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city of Cambridge, and regarding the action of the city authorities in enforcing such laws.

(2) To cause all such information, so far as in the opinion of the Executive Committee may be desirable and suitable, to be made as widely known as possible to the members of the Association and to the citizens of Cambridge generally, either through independent publications of the Association, or through the public press of the city, or through both.

(3) To furnish at all times to the city authorities all such information as will aid them in detecting violations of law, in bringing offenders to punishment, and in securing a faithful and impartial enforcement of the laws throughout the city.

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Association present and voting at any meeting, provided that the amendments proposed shall have been submitted in print to the members at least ten days prior to the meeting at which action is taken.

The Secretary of the Association was a lawyer and the only paid official. The Association decided to issue its own publication, which was called *The Bulletin*. This was printed in the best manner, on heavy paper, without advertisements, and was sent to all persons who were supposed to be interested in the enforcement of the law without regard to their views on the license question.

As will be seen by the Constitution, a thorough study of which will repay the reader, the Association did not propose to do the work of the regularly constituted authorities. It was willing to aid them by gathering information in ways not accessible to the police and by bringing public opinion to bear to support them in a vigorous enforcement of the law, but under no circumstances did it propose either to conduct prosecutions on its own account or to furnish to the police witnesses in prosecutions begun by them. It limited itself to gathering information as to the ways and places in which the law was being violated, and giving that information to the police; to making a thorough study as to the portions of the law with which the police were unfamiliar, and securing an enforcement thereof; and to keeping the citizens informed of the action of the city authorities and the police.

The Mayor of the city for that year was the Hon. William E. Russell, the present Governor of the Commonwealth. The vigorous enforcement of the law during that year was undoubtedly due very largely to the energetic and decisive measures taken by the Mayor. In his inaugural address to the City Council he used the following decided language: "For the first time this city has voted that licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall not be

granted. I am not responsible for this policy: I am for its enforcement. Men may differ as to the wisdom of the law, but honest men do not differ as to its honest, thorough enforcement. It shall be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge this new responsibility by every means within my power."

The Chief of Police, an ex-soldier in the Civil War, acting under the direction of the Mayor, took active and vigorous measures against the violators of the law. A large number of the old saloon-keepers kept open their shops in the hopes of a reversal of the policy of the city at the next election, and some of them defied the law by selling illegally. They soon found that this could not be done with impunity; for during the first month after the prohibitory law went into effect forty-six prosecutions were begun, and twenty-seven cases which were brought to trial resulted in convictions, and the imposition of fines or terms of imprisonment upon the offenders. This vigorous campaign was continued through the summer, so that the sale of liquor was kept within very narrow limits; and so thorough and unexpected was the action of the authorities that very little selling at that time took place, even in private houses.

The Association found, according to its expectation, that many persons who were unwilling to give information of violations of law to the police, lest they should be summoned as witnesses, were willing to state their information under the seal of confidence to the officers of the Association. This information was in most cases, where any doubt existed as to its reliability, investigated by agents employed by the Association; and the facts thus elicited were communicated in detail to the police, but without any statement as to the sources of the information or to the method of verification. The police, finding that violations of law were known to the Association, seemed to be stimulated to greater activity to procure the conviction of the offenders. The Association and the police thus worked in entire harmony, the police accepting cheerfully the information of the Association, and the Association giving their encouragement and praise to the action of the police.

Under the laws of Massachusetts, the owner of property knowingly allowing it to be used for the illegal sale of liquor is guilty

under the law, and may be punished equally with the seller. In order to fix knowledge upon the owner, the law provides that, on the conviction of his tenant, notice shall be served upon him from the court; and, upon the second conviction of the tenant, it will be conclusively presumed that the owner was aware of the sale. It was found that the police had not been in the habit of notifying owners of the conviction of tenants; and the Association, by publishing lists in *The Bulletin* of the owners of buildings whose tenants had been violating the law, and by furnishing such information to the police, secured the issuance of the notices required by the Statute. Subsequently two such owners were prosecuted and convicted by the police, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

The Association also made a thorough examination of the books of the United States Internal Revenue Department for the district, and published a list of all persons who had paid the revenue tax of $25 for the privilege of selling intoxicating liquor. The publication of this list, showing the evident intention to violate the law on the part of many who had been loudly clamoring their intention to obey it, served to open the eyes of the public to the lawless character of the liquor-dealing fraternity; and the next year only two persons in the city dared to pay this tax, so that during the second year any person violating the law was liable to be punished not only by the State, but by the United States, and violations of law were reported by the Association, not only to the police of the city, but to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district.

The vote of the city under the Local Option Law did not affect the issuing of licenses to apothecaries. These are within the entire discretion of the Board of Aldermen. Apothecaries are allowed to sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, or chemical purposes to persons certifying over their own signatures that the liquors are needed for one or more of these purposes. In order to secure compliance with the law by the apothecaries, the Association made a careful investigation of every apothecary store in the city and an examination of the records of certificates kept by them, a summary of which was published in its *Bulletin*. The result of this public statement of the business of the apothecaries was to cause the conviction by the police of several of them.

The Association was sparing in its employment of detectives. Owing to its methods, no one but a small committee knew what or how many detectives were employed; and in consequence a rumor was current throughout the city that a detective was employed in every precinct of the city. This, undoubtedly, of itself had a deterrent effect upon violators of the law. In fact, during this summer, but one man was employed who gave two weeks of his time. At the end of June he made a careful canvass of the city, and his report was a most satisfactory testimonial to the efficiency of the police force. With the most careful work he was unable to find more than half a dozen places where he saw liquor sold. The great majority of the places he visited were deserted by customers, and the only business done was in the non-intoxicating beers allowed by law. In some places there were indications that some illegal business was done; but it was done with the utmost caution, and the presence of a stranger, or even one not a regular customer, was sufficient to stop any attempt at an illegal sale. Later, in September, he made another examination of the city, and found the liquor business practically at an end. He was unable to find a single place where he was sure that liquor was sold. In some places he suspected that the law was violated; but, if that were so, it was done with the utmost caution. His conclusion was that it would be difficult for any one to get evidence of actual illegal sales in Cambridge except by considerable preliminary detective work. The following article, copied from a number of *The Bulletin*, is an excellent illustration of the methods of the Association: —

"Sarah Rooney.

"The following extracts are taken from a letter written by a woman in 'Dublin' to the Secretary in September last: —

"I mean to inform you of another rum-hole that is opened at 83 Spruce Street, kept by one Mrs. Rooney. It was a disgrace last Sunday night to see all the young men lying drunk in her yard after being drinking there all the afternoon, going in and out her back door. . . . I am a poor woman; and my son was drinking all day long yesterday at Mrs. Rooney's, and got drunk. . . . I am a hard-working woman, and my son would not be half as bad if those two [one other was mentioned] gin-mills were shut up. . . . As you are a lover of

peace and unity, I trust in God and in you that you will aid in stopping these dens. I am advised to state my sad case to you.

"This was not the only complaint received, and the agent of the Association was sent to investigate. The substance of the complaints and his report was communicated to the police. The place was searched on October 14 and November 15; and Mrs. Rooney was prosecuted, convicted, and paid the fine of $50. She still persisted in selling liquor, and on December 27 she was again prosecuted and convicted. A fine of $100 was imposed, and she appealed to the Superior Court.

"It has transpired that she paid seventy cents per gallon for the whiskey she sold; and, as the United States government imposes a tax of ninety cents per gallon on the manufacturer, the quality of the liquor can only be imagined.

"A police officer is reported as saying that he always knew when a man came from Rooney's by the amount of clubbing it took to get him to the lock-up.

"Mrs. Rooney still lives at 83 Spruce Street. It is a great pity that her second offence did not send her to jail."

The arrests for drunkenness during the summer showed a marked increase over the preceding year under license; but a considerable number of those arrested were taken on the bridges leading from Boston, and the quieter condition of the city at large was indicated by the arrests for crimes of violence; for, whereas in the preceding summer 113 men had been arrested for assault and battery, in this summer the number had fallen to 60.

When the time for the next annual election came in December, 1887, the greatest interest was manifested throughout the city. The effects of the vigorous work of the police were plainly visible in the quieter condition of the streets of the city, and a gratifying interest in the no-license movement on the part of many who had been either opposed to it or lukewarm in its cause was apparent. A mass meeting of citizens was again called some six weeks before the election, at which a committee of twenty-five, five from each ward in the city, was selected as a Campaign Committee. This committee re-elected the Editorial Committee of *The Frozen Truth* of the preceding year, and voted to continue it upon the lines that it had laid down for itself. Headquarters were opened, and a thorough canvass of the city was undertaken, partly by volunteers, but mostly by paid canvassers. The committee voted to raise the sum of fifteen hundred dollars for campaign expenses. This sum was apportioned among the

various wards, and was easily raised. The results of the canvass showed that a very large number of citizens would vote for no-license if they could be brought to the polls, and it also put the committee in possession of a long list of voters whose views upon the question were not decided. In addition to the issue of *The Frozen Truth*, the committee issued several circulars through the mails, one directed especially to these doubtful voters; and on the night before the election a circular was mailed, in a sealed envelope, to every voter on the lists who was marked as favorable to the no-license cause, urging him to make every effort to vote on the following day, and indicating the place and hours of the polling.

During this canvass the Campaign Committee made strenuous efforts to organize the many volunteers for effective service. In each ward or section of the city cards were sent out to all who were supposed to be willing to aid to meet and organize. Precinct committees were formed, each responsible to a chairman, and he in turn reporting to headquarters. From the volunteer canvassing of these persons a large number of names was reported to headquarters of persons who were entitled to vote, but who had not registered on the official lists, and who, if registered, could be counted upon to vote for no-license. Printed circulars were at once sent to these persons, urging them to register, and, where this circular failed to produce the desired result, a written letter was sent from the headquarters. Some seven or eight hundred of these letters were sent, which were in many cases followed by a personal visitation from some member of the precinct committee, urging registration. By these methods every possible effort was made to register on the voting lists all voters who were favorable to the no-license cause, and about 300 such names were added to the lists. After the registration had closed, the precinct committees were again called together, and the canvassing before referred to was done. A circular was also prepared and signed by several well-known leaders in labor organizations, calling attention to the importance of the vote on the license question to the working-men. This was sent to some 2,000 of the laboring men of the city.

A number of enthusiastic meetings were held during the cam-

paign. The first was under the auspices of the clergymen of the city, and was held in the largest public hall. On the Sunday evening previous to the election union services were held in seven churches throughout the city. On the night before the election the two largest halls in the city were crowded to suffocation, all of the meetings being addressed by local speakers.

On the day of the election check-lists were kept at each polling-place, upon which were checked off the names of voters as they appeared, and a force of volunteer workers was present who in the afternoon drew off lists of the friends of no-license who had not as yet voted, and with the aid of carriages proceeded to scour the city to bring in every favorable vote. It is needless to add that substantially the same methods were adopted by the other side, and that a very large vote was polled; but the work of the No-license Committee had been thoroughly and systematically done, and the majority for no-license was 566, which, singularly enough, was exactly the same as that of the previous year, though each side had increased its vote by about 1,300.

*The Frozen Truth* of this year aroused a great deal of interest. Continuing and developing the lines laid down in the previous year, it endeavored to gather through every channel open all information possible as to the effect of the closing of the saloon during the previous six months. One of the members of the committee visited almost all the physicians in the city with a view to ascertaining what had been their observation in the homes which they visited in their practice where formerly the use of liquor had been customary. The physicians took kindly to this series of interviews; and a brief statement from each physician was printed, with his name. One physician, who had a large practice almost exclusively among the poorer and working classes, gave the following report: "There had been fewer cases where he had been called to attend injuries caused by intoxication this year than last. He had not had over two or three cases this year, and those were scalp wounds, where last year he was called to ten or twelve cases, some of them serious wounds from stabbing affrays. In the two 'marsh' districts, near the Charles River, he found less drunkenness and a better condition of things, especially in some parts of Banks Street. Where formerly drunken

fights occurred almost every night, the street is now quiet. Among the very poor he found a number of families where the improvement has been marked. In some cases, he saw the improvement in the clothes of the children, and some cases where people have bought shoes where formerly they applied to the city; and, in general, he found a much healthier moral tone."

Another physician, practising in the manufacturing section of the city near Boston, said: "He could call to mind at least thirty families where there had been a direct benefit of from three to five dollars a week since the 1st of May. This showed itself in the food, fuel, and clothing, which were better and more plentiful. He found the homes more cleanly. He had fewer heads to sew up where men had been injured in drunken rows. Last year he had some twenty of such cases where this year he had had but about five, and those men had been hurt in Boston. There had been a great improvement in every way."

These statements from the physicians filled two columns of the paper. A member of the committee also visited many of the prominent manufacturers of the city to inquire what had been the effect upon their employees of the absence of the saloon. In the section of the city farthest from Boston the yard-foreman of one of the brick-yards, where some three hundred men are employed, said "that there had been very little time lost by the men this year. Last year there were sometimes fifty men at one time 'loafing' [drunk] about the boarding-house, while this year there were hardly more than five or six off at one time from drunkenness." "The men," he said, "were quieter in the yard: they did their work better, and less bricks were broken. In past years it was a common occurrence for saloon-keepers to be present at the office on pay-day, and take from the men the whole of the wages they received in payment of old scores. This year there had been nothing of the kind."

An owner of another large brick-yard, employing about one hundred men, said: "No-license has made a big difference to us. We have hardly any 'loafing' after pay-day, where formerly we had from six to twenty men off after every pay-day."

In Cambridgeport, the manufacturing section of Cambridge nearest Boston, a firm of coppersmiths, employing about seventy-

five men, reported: "We have been in business here about two years, and we had to begin with a bad class of men. We had difficulty in getting men, and had to take men from all about. They were, to a great extent, men who had been turned off from other places on account of their drinking habits. Last year we had much drunkenness: fully one-third of the men could not be depended on, and lost from two to five days a week lying about drunk. This summer the men have been steadier, and there have not been three days lost altogether in the whole summer. The men do better work by far. Men save money and have an account in the savings-bank who never did so before."

Similar testimony came from persons interested in work among the poor. One lady, who had inquired of the wives of drinking men what had been the result of no-license, reported some few answers, as follows: —

"O miss! I just hope there never will be license in this city again."

"You don't know what a different home we have had."

"My husband promised me he wouldn't drink any more, and he hasn't since the election day."

"The childers don't go barefoot now, thank goodness!"

The owners of tenement houses gave valuable testimony. One owner, having under his control over one hundred and sixty tenements, said: "The houses are kept neater. There are no women seen going in and out with pitchers and cans under their shawls." He had had trouble in the past with drunken tenants, and just before the 1st of May it was necessary to eject seven at one time. Since that time not a single tenant had been put out for that reason. This gentleman, with others, spoke of the greater promptness with which their rents had been paid, and the smaller amount of rent lost by bad tenants than under license.

This paper, containing the statements that have been quoted and many others like them, in all cases the name of the person interviewed being given, went into the hands of every voter in the city, and was eagerly read and discussed alike by the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated. Never before had the voters had the same basis of intelligent action; never before had any information been presented to them of the actual work-

ings of the law. Among all classes a change of feeling was apparent. Among the educated those who were inclined to accept license, and especially high license, as a solution of the liquor evil, were in many cases ready to vote to continue the experiment for another year. Among the working-classes arguments and facts were placed in their hands that had never before been within their reach; and every factory and street corner was the scene of animated discussions on the all-absorbing topic. The license advocates found themselves met with a new weapon,— facts, and unanswerable facts.

In spite, however, of this second victory for no-license, the saloon was not as yet banished from the city; and, when in the following June the Law Enforcement Association made a canvass of the old saloons, they found some nineteen shops still having their former appearance. The proprietors in most cases were supplying their customers from bottles carried in the pocket. But, although there was this number of saloons still open, thirty-five of the old places were closed or unoccupied, and six had been occupied by legitimate kinds of business or had been remodelled into dwelling-houses.

The Law Enforcement Association began to find its work narrowing. A strong public sentiment had been aroused, a fact which made itself evident by the increased interest on the part of the citizens in their inquiries and conversation on the effect and working of the law. The police officers gradually began to feel that their efforts were being watched and appreciated, and the Association soon found that very little of the information given by it to the police was not already in their possession. During this year no detectives whatsoever were employed by the Association, which now limited itself to transmitting to the police the information given it by citizens, trusting to the efficiency of the police themselves to verify that information. At the city election in the fall as great interest as before was manifested in the election; and public feeling had been so far aroused that the Campaign Committee, again chosen by a mass meeting of citizens, felt justified in issuing only one number of *The Frozen Truth* instead of two, as in the previous years. There was a general feeling in the air that was voiced by the venerable Dr. Andrew P. Peabody,

when he said: "It is more than sixty years since I first came to Cambridge. I have known all about the place ever since. It has never been in as good condition as at present under these years of no-license."

Again, the Editorial Committee visited the physicians of the city, the employers, and the business men. There was much talk on the streets of the injury to local business by the closing of the saloons. It was openly charged by the advocates of license that many men formerly buying their supplies in Cambridge had been induced to go to Boston, where they could obtain liquor while making their purchases. With a view to ascertaining the facts, a canvass was made of the local dealers in the city, and many surprising statements were printed, with the names of the dealers in all cases. From grocers, from coal-merchants, from furniture-dealers, from dry-goods stores, came reports as to the increased volume of business since the closing of the saloon.

A baker in East Cambridge, a section of the city inhabited largely by Irish, reported a great increase in the sale of milk. "My trade in that article," said he, "has continued a vastly more important feature in my business than ever before"; and it was in this section of the city that more than half of the saloons were located. A furniture-dealer in the manufacturing section of the city said: "My trade is confined largely to the middle or working classes who avail themselves of my credit system. I can instance many cases where my leases had run several years with small and infrequent payments, where to-day the purchasers make regular and full payments. An instalment business carried on with the poorer families is much more profitable under the present system than under license. My Saturday night trade is much better than formerly, which I attribute largely to the fact that lady purchasers are not met by drunken and disorderly men, and subjected to all sorts of insults on Main Street. By careful computation I can say that my business has increased fully one-third in the past eighteen months." Another furniture-dealer in the same section of the city said that "many families who were formerly lax in their payments on leased house furnishings now pay promptly and in increased amounts. I now have but few cases where I am obliged to take back furniture once leased. I can recall but one

case in the past eighteen months." Another furniture-dealer said, "When workmen start from the mills and factories in the 'lower Port' to make payments on their leases, they usually get here."

A coal-dealer said: "My men work better, and cause me little, if any annoyance, by intoxication, where formerly intemperate teamsters were one of the greatest drawbacks to my business. My business has greatly increased; and my bills are paid more promptly, especially among the laboring classes."

One of the largest grocery houses noted an increased trade and also a great difference for the better in the manner in which bills were paid by the laboring classes. Several coal-dealers reported selling more coal by the quarter-ton for cash and less by the basket.

The employers of labor gave the same satisfactory testimony as in the previous year, and in many cases noted a distinct improvement. One large concern, manufacturing woven hose, had been unable to report in the previous year any improvement. The superintendent said that "his men were a rough class of men necessary for the hard work of the factory, and were many of them much addicted to drinking. For the first six months after the closing of the saloons they had gone much to Boston, and had indulged in more sprees than had been customary; and he had been unable to find any good results in his factory from the absence of the saloon." But in the following year he began to note an improvement. He said: "There is hardly a man out after pay-day now where formerly it was common to have men off for half a day at a time, especially after pay-days. The men seem to have more money, as they borrow less from the office. There is a grand improvement. You have no idea how much less trouble it is." And, to anticipate a little, it is interesting to trace the experience in this factory. Each year the superintendent was more enthusiastic over the results of no-license. In 1892, when it was thought best to enlarge the Campaign Committee, one of the most efficient of the new members was a foreman in this factory, a recent convert to no-license. With the zeal of a new worker, he started out to raise funds in a section of the city where never before had a dollar been raised. His superintendent headed his list with a subscrip-

tion of twenty dollars, and told him to take all the time he needed from the factory for his committee work; and within a few days he had raised one hundred dollars by subscriptions among the factories.

In studying the statistics of arrests, some curious results were found. The police stations are fitted up with bunks for the reception of those unable to find night's lodging elsewhere, and during the six months from May to November of the last year of license 402 so-called "tramps" found lodgings in the stations. In the next year, with the saloon gone, this number was reduced to 250. This number was steadily reduced, so that during the whole of the year 1892 only 126 persons lodged in these stations as against 1,086 in the last year of license. In the three summer months, July, August, and September, when many Cambridge people close their houses for more or less of that time and go to mountains or seashore, 169 tramps visited Cambridge in 1886. In 1892 during the same months only 12 tramps slept in the station-houses, and all of these in the two stations nearest Boston, so that in the whole of the rest of the city, including more than half its area, not a single tramp appeared during the summer. The only explanation that can be offered for this change is that, while the saloons were open, this shiftless crowd were able to beg a few cents and spend it for drink, and then sleep at the police stations, while after the closing of the saloon they found it impossible to obtain liquor, and no longer cared to come to Cambridge, preferring the lodgings in Boston.*

The arrests for drunkenness now began to show a decrease. The vote goes into effect May 1 of each year. In the months from May to November, 1888, only 299 persons were arrested for drunkenness as against 442 for the corresponding period in 1887, the first year of no-license, and 357 in 1886, the last year of license. The same decrease was found in the arrests for crimes of violence, there being only 159 arrests for assault during the year as against 179 in the previous year and 235 in the last year of license. The arrests for crime in general decreased. In 1886 (eleven months) there were 1,567 arrests in Cambridge for all causes; and in 1888, with the population rapidly growing, the

*Not stations, but Wayfarer's Lodge almost entirely.—*J. Lee.*

number had fallen to 1,370. But statistics give only a limited information, and deductions therefrom are not always reliable. The police officials themselves were therefore interviewed by a representative of *The Frozen Truth*. The captain of the largest district, including the large manufacturing section, said: "The district had never been so quiet since he had been on the police force. There have been three Sundays during the fall and summer when there has been no one under arrest in the station,— a thing that never happened before at this station. The number of arrests had fallen off one quarter, he should think. The number of cases where the police are called into houses to quell disturbances caused by liquor has fallen off three-quarters." In the East Cambridge section the captain said "that last month and this had been the quietest months he had ever had. There was not one call for officers to enter houses to settle family quarrels now where there were ten previously: some of his men put the latter figure at twenty. The district is in better order than ever before. Very few men come over the bridge [from Boston] drunk,— very few as compared with the number six months ago,— and the number is not one-quarter what it was a year ago. There are a few on Saturday nights."

The police captains of the city reported about forty places under suspicion for the illegal sale of liquor. In East Cambridge, where there were formerly sixty-two open saloons, there were now only about twenty places under suspicion. The city again voted for no-license at that election by a majority of 644,— a decided increase over the previous year. In general, the same political methods of ascertaining the preferences of the voters and in bringing to the polls those favorable to no-license were carried out. In spite, however, of this third successive victory for no-license, a few of the saloon-keepers still hung on, and *The Bulletin* for June, 1889, the last appearance of *The Bulletin*, reported two places which had not undergone a transformation ; but, of the old saloons, forty were unoccupied, thirty were occupied by stores for the sale of food, and forty by other legitimate business, while nine had been transformed into dwelling-houses. The Association now adopted the plan of having the few remaining saloons carefully watched, and the number of persons going in and coming out

reported to the Mayor and Aldermen, and also published in *The Bulletin*. In one place one hundred men were counted going in between 8 A.M. and 6 P.M. At another place ninety-one persons were counted between 8 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. This publication caused one dealer hurriedly to leave town, another was refused a license as a common victualler by the Board of Aldermen, and eventually closed his shop entirely, and a third was captured by the police. This conviction closed the last of the old saloons; and from that time there has been no open selling upon the streets, the selling being confined to out-of-the-way places and kitchens. This selling has fluctuated from year to year according to the vigilance of the police, but at no time has been a serious evil.

The general testimony from police and citizens is that, although liquor is sold here or there, it is always in small quantities, no one daring to sell enough to any one person to cause intoxication, and so call attention to the business done on the premises. As an evidence of the caution with which this business was done, a teacher of a public kindergarten, whose duties led her to visit the families of her children, reported that she had known of workingmen moving out of the city because they were unable to get their usual and accustomed supply of liquor. She added that she kept a record of her families; and in previous years, of the fifty families on her book, the entry "intemperate father" or "intemperate mother" would occur in perhaps two-thirds of the cases, but after two or three years of no-license that entry was rarely made.

The Law Enforcement Association now found its work substantially done, and from this time became merely a name. No meetings were held, and no further funds were raised; and from this time the enforcement of the law was done entirely by the city authorities, without aid or suggestion from any association of citizens. The gentleman who succeeded Mr. Russell as Mayor was himself a manufacturer and employer of labor. He had been a believer in license; but his views had been changed from his observation in his own factory, and he was elected as a no-license man, and, during the two years that he was Mayor, was ever ready to appear on the public platform and testify to his belief in the good effected by the abolition of the saloon.

From this time on the campaign work was substantially a repe-

tition of former methods. *The Frozen Truth* was annually printed in one issue, and distributed by mail. Each year new sources of information were sought, and new facts of great value were brought out. The savings-banks showed great increase in deposits. In 1889 the banks reported $437,707.68 deposited in amounts of fifty dollars or less, in 24,934 different deposits. The amount deposited in sums exceeding fifty dollars and not more than two hundred dollars was $473,724.25. Evidently, a large part of this belonged to the working people. The total amount deposited in that year was over $1,500,000. After five years of no-license a comparison with the previous five years showed that, while under license the average gain in deposits in the savings-banks of Cambridge was $259,602.36 per year, the average gain under no-license was $416,593.02 per year. During the last year of license the increase in deposits was $139,913.99, while during the last year of no-license the increase in deposits was $584,559.19. The increase in open accounts was 861 in the former year, while in the last year of no-license it was 1,992. In 1887, $1,288,918.92 was put in the savings-banks in 27,264 deposits. In 1892 was put in $1,983,438.73 in 38,455 deposits; in other words, over $600,000 more was put into the banks in 1892 than in 1887, in over 11,000 more deposits.

On the election day in 1887 a poor woman came into the Cambridge Savings Bank, and laid down on the counter fifty dollars, saying, "There is my 'no' vote." On being questioned, she went on to say that her husband had been a drinking man, and after many years of married life they had never been able to lay up a cent; but since the saloons were closed he had stopped drinking, and on that day he had gone to the polls to vote for no-license for the first time in his life, and she had come into the savings-bank to deposit their savings for the past six months. This deposit continued to grow, and in 1892 inquiry proved that this couple had now paid for their second house. The treasurers of the various savings-banks report that many of the loans made by them are now made to working people who are buying their own homes. In 1892, out of 625 loans from the East Cambridge Savings Bank, only one hundred were for amounts over $3,000. In the Cambridgeport Savings Bank, where the depositors are largely from the wage-earning portion of the community, 423 of the 517

loans during the year were for $3,000 or less. The following clipping from *The Frozen Truth* of 1892 gives an inside view of a Cambridge savings-bank under no-license: —

"Our reporter sat in the East Cambridge Five Cent Savings Bank one morning last week just after the doors were opened, and watched the most unique succession of depositors that he ever looked upon. In the group that awaited their turn at the window were two or three business men, a young mechanic in overalls and jumper, two young girls handsomely dressed, and two children. This was the first line formed. In came a woman of thirty-five with a baby in her arms. She was followed by another woman of about the same age, wearing a calico dress and having a house-shawl thrown over her head and shoulders. Two elderly women entered next, each having a book. They wore old-fashioned shawls, knitted hoods, and calico dresses, and had evidently made no more preparation to go to the bank than they would to run out to the corner grocery. A team drove up to the door. The man came down from his perch, walked in, and produced his bank-book with the cash to be entered to his credit. Then a group of children arrived with their sleds; and one of them, rosy-cheeked and wearing a Tam O'Shanter, stepped in with her mite.

"And so it continued, doubtless, all day long; yet none of the persons in the entire line, except, perhaps, one of the business men, looked like a capitalist in the slightest degree."

Other interesting results have been noticed. A truant officer said: "A few years ago there used to be a great many children raking over the ash-heaps, hunting for bits of half-burned coal. When I went among the homes where these children belonged, their parents often met me with the plea, 'We need the coal, and you must let the children go and dig for it.' Nowadays I don't hear that so much. Why? Well, I presume it is because they have coal in the coal-bin now."

After the policy of no-license had been definitely established, a marked increase in the population was noticeable. Between the years of 1880 and 1885, all under license, the population of the city increased 6,989; and during the next five years, most of which were under no-license, the population increased 9,658. During the five years from 1880 to 1885 the population increased at the rate of 2.6 per cent. per year, but during the years subsequent to that time the increase was at the rate of 4.4 per cent.

The valuation of the city increased at a rapid rate under no-

license. People desiring homes were attracted to the city. Working people were enabled to buy and erect homes of their own, and new factories were established. From 1881 to 1887, the last six years of license, the valuation of the city increased from $51,093,290 to $59,703,610, a gain of 2.8 per cent. per year. If the valuation during the five years of no-license, from 1887 to 1892, had increased only in the same ratio, the valuation would have been $68,062,115: whereas it was $74,240,195, or more than $6,000,000 more than it would have been at the old rate. During the period under license the valuation increased by $8,610,320, and under no-license it increased by $14,536,485. During the year 1892 alone the increase in valuation was $3,658,425.

It was urged in the earlier campaigns by the advocates of license that the cutting off of the income from the saloons would result in higher taxes; and a strong argument was made, appealing to the tax-payer, from the loss of the money previously coming from the saloons. As a matter of fact, however, the tax rate did not increase; and this fact was accounted for by the great increase in the taxable property of the city. In 1892 the increase in the valuation allowed the city to raise by taxation $58,506, considerably more than was paid by the saloons under license.

The census of 1890 also showed the great gain of Cambridge under no-license. In 1880 there were 7,543 hands employed in the manufacturing establishments of Cambridge. In 1885 the number was 9,579, a gain of 2,036, or 26 per cent.; but in 1890 the census showed 14,208 hands employed, a gain in five years of 4,629, or 48 per cent. In other words, the gain was almost twice as great under no-license as under license. Again, the total wages paid in 1880 was $3,416,470. This amount was increased to $4,093,319 in 1885; while in 1890, $7,727,333 were paid in wages, nearly twice as much money paid in wages under no-license as under license.

It is evident from this brief outline of the Cambridge campaigns that this great success was brought about only by the union and co-operation of many different interests. Under the Massachusetts law the question on the ballot whether or not licenses shall be granted is entirely separate and distinct from any other issue before the people. It is in no wise mixed up with questions of

candidates, and it is one secret of the success in Cambridge that every effort was made by the No-license Committee to avoid any connection between their cause and the interests of any candidate. It was recognized that every candidate might have some friends who were favorable to no-license; and, as it was of importance to gain every vote, nothing should be done to antagonize even one voter. Therefore, any movement to advance the interests of any person as a no-license candidate, or to oppose the interests of any other person as a license candidate, was promptly and effectually discouraged by the committee.

It was recognized also that the question could only be successfully solved by a union of interests in every section of the city and among all classes of people. Therefore, an earnest effort was always made to select some members of the committee from the laboring classes. One member of the committee in particular, who has served faithfully for many years, is an Irishman and a day-laborer, earning two dollars a day for the support of his large family. He is always prompt in attendance at committee meetings, and on election day gives his whole time at the polls, and has steadily and indignantly refused the offer made to him to compensate him for the expense he was put to in employing a substitute in his daily work. This case is not an isolated instance, as some of the most active members of the committee have been men earning their living by manual labor. It was difficult at first to get these men to serve; but as every effort was made to find them out, and as the laboring classes were quick to appreciate the benefits from no-license, and were among the most interested readers of *The Frozen Truth*, they became more and more ready to declare themselves, and to take outspoken positions against the opinions of many of their neighbors. The largest increases in the no-license vote have come in those sections of the city populated by laboring classes of foreign ancestry. So that the No-license Committee of twenty-five has contained at one and the same time men of wealth co-operating with day-laborers, and graduates of colleges working hand in hand with men whose education was most rudimentary.

This feeling of union and co-operation early extended to the churches, and, under the leadership of several earnest and devoted

clergymen, was pressed upon the religious interests of the city. At the beginning of each campaign an invitation was extended to every clergyman in the city to unite in a conference. This invitation has been most heartily responded to. At first the Catholic clergy and a few Protestants held aloof; but, as the good results of no-license became manifest, Cambridge has seen almost every clergyman in the city united to advance the interests of the cause. At the last election an address to the people was issued by the clergy, drafted by an earnest and devoted priest of the Catholic Church and signed by sixty-five clergymen. Of the four Catholic parishes in the city, the clergymen of two signed this appeal, the clergyman of a third made a strong appeal in favor of no-license to his parishioners in a paper published in his own parish, and the clergyman of the fourth Catholic parish was almost the only clergyman in the city who declined to take part in the movement. At this conference of clergymen the following recommendations are annually made: —

1. That the clergy of the city be urged to preach or make an appeal in this direction on the Sunday before election, and that, in the mean time, they be requested to do — either individually or co-operating with their neighbor clergy — what they may be able, to further the cause.

2. That union services be held the same evening, or, where union is impracticable, that special services be held at the same time, and that committees be appointed for this purpose.

3. That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to citizens, secure signatures to it by as many clergymen as possible, and put it in circulation.

4. That a committee be appointed to arrange a citizens' mass meeting in Union Hall, under auspices of the clergy.

In one section of the city, for instance, there are five churches, a Congregational, Baptist, Unitarian, Methodist, and Episcopal. On this Sunday night all these churches except one are closed, and that one, being selected in turn from the whole number, is open for a union meeting of all the congregations. The Catholic churches do not unite with the Protestant in union services; but the Catholic church in the largest parish holds its meeting by itself, which is addressed not only by the priest and members of the parish, but by

Protestant citizens. The clergymen, however, arrange for a mass meeting in the largest public hall in the city, and that meeting is addressed by Catholic as well as Protestant clergymen. After the annual success, and as soon as the result is definitely known, Catholic church bells unite with the Protestant in ringing out the tidings; and in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Catholic unites with Protestant in speeches of congratulation. In 1892, on the Sunday night immediately preceding the election, thirty-four churches engaged in eight union and seven special services.

It is impossible to overestimate the value of this growth of harmony among the Christian denominations in their co-operation for this one object. Theological and sectarian differences are laid aside; and the people unite for a common purpose, and, apart from the immense advantage to the no-license cause, the gain in mutual good feeling has been marked.

No statement of the no-license campaigns in Cambridge would be complete without a mention of the splendid work done by the women of the city. Both individually and in the Women's Christian Temperance Unions their aid has been rendered wherever it could be made effective. In the days of darkest discouragement they were ever ready, and before the adoption of the Australian form of ballot, women were always present at the polling-places.

Cambridge was originally four separate villages, which have in the course of time gradually fused into one city; but the old village jealousies long continued, and are only now dying out largely through the bringing together of all sections in this common warfare.

Campaigns of the magnitude which have been described have been expensive. In the early days of discouragement it was difficult to raise funds; but, with success and an aroused interest among the people, all classes were called upon to contribute. Each year since 1886 the committee has expended from $1,200 to $2,000 in campaign expenses. Below is subjoined the statement of the treasurer for 1891: —

| Receipts. | | Expenditures. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance from committee of 1890, | $223.94 | *Frozen Truth:* | | |
| Subscriptions received, Ward 1, | 268.71 | Printing 14,000 copies, | $152.11 | |
| " " " 2, | 390.82 | Mailing " " | 36.00 | |
| " " " 3, | 50.00 | Postage " " | 100.00 | |
| " " " 4, | 216.81 | Reporters " " | 25.00 | $313.11 |
| " " " 5, | 270.17 | | | |
| Sale of *Frozen Truth*, | 25.00 | Printing, | | 126.40 |
| | | Stationery, | | 2.10 |
| | | Envelopes stamped, | | 171.46 |
| | | Canvassers, | | 31.00 |
| | | Clerks at headquarters, | | 190.45 |
| | | Meetings, halls, music, etc., | | 363.57 |
| | | Workers at polls, | | 119.50 |
| | | Carriages, | | 33.00 |
| | | Headquarters, room, gas, flag, etc., | | 36.00 |
| | | Bill-posting and flyers, | | 26.50 |
| | | Sundries for secretary, | | 1.85 |
| | | Balance on hand, | | 30.51 |
| Total, | $1,445.45 | Total, | | $1,445.45 |

A marked improvement in the government of the city has been noticed since the saloon disappeared. Formerly, as the licenses were granted by the Board of Aldermen, the saloon-keeper found an interest in politics a necessity in his business. If he desired a renewal of his license, it was necessary for him to have a friend at court. As a result, not only were many of the members of the city government dominated by the saloon interest, but there was constantly hanging about the City Hall a gang of fellows in the saloon interest. The improvement in both these respects in recent years has been marked.

*The Frozen Truth* in 1890 undertook to trace the history of each of the former saloon-keepers. It was found that, out of 110, 56 were in other employments, 11 had died, others had left the city or were out of work, and only 16 were still at their old trade of selling liquor.

The "Cambridge Idea" is based on three fundamental principles, all of which are applicable to any community, and the adoption of which would seem to be necessary to the successful carrying out of any movement in temperance reform.

First, giving the citizens full and complete information of the working of the laws regarding the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Second, a union of all forces opposed to the saloon upon some common ground, a sinking of differences with a single eye to the attainment of the desired end.

Third, a complete and systematic organization to bring to bear in its most effective way every influence and force that can be directed against the common enemy; where the question becomes one of popular vote, as under a local option law, seeking out every voter favorable to the cause, and bringing him to the polls to cast his vote at the election.

*The Frozen Truth* has had many imitators in other cities of Massachusetts. *The Eye-opener* in Chelsea, *The Why* in Waltham, *The Sentinel* in Brockton, *The Hustler* in Natick, *The Cold Truth* in Easthampton, and *The Plain Truth* in Revere, and, further from home, *The Frozen Truth* in Rockford, Ill., *The Plain Truth* in Ithaca, N.Y., and *The Plain Facts* in Chatfield, Minn., have all adopted the motto and ideas of the parent paper.

It is probably true that the great success in Cambridge has been due somewhat to the fact that the city of Boston, with its saloons, was not far away for that class of the community which insists upon the use of liquor. But the experience of the inland cities of Massachusetts under the Local Option Law has shown that, while in some of them no-license is not an ideal condition, yet it is very much better than allowing the open saloon to flourish. Such a city as Brockton, for instance, a manufacturing town of 25,000 or 30,000 people, some twenty miles or more from any large licensed city, has been a companion to Cambridge in the good results shown by the absence of the saloon.

# APPENDIX.

## THE LIQUOR LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The present license law of Massachusetts was framed on the theory that liquor should be lawfully sold for two purposes only. One class of licenses allows the sale of liquor for consumption away from the place where it is sold, presumably at the home of the purchaser: the other class of licenses is issued to hotel-keepers and restaurants only, for the use of their guests; and, to prevent "perpendicular drinking," they have been forbidden to maintain a public bar. The theory on which the law is framed does not contemplate the existence of the saloon. In practice, however, any place containing a cook-stove is deemed a restaurant; and the law forbidding the maintenance of a public bar was uniformly and publicly violated until it was finally repealed. In 1881 the legislature added a local option feature to the law; and each city and town votes annually on the question, "Shall licenses be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in this city [or town]?" And only in case the vote is in the affirmative can licenses be granted.

The granting of licenses rests with the boards of aldermen in cities and with the selectmen in towns, except in the city of Boston, where they are granted by the Board of Police which is appointed by the Governor. The minimum license fee for licenses to sell liquors of all kinds to be drunk on the premises is $1,000. If the license covers beer and light wines only, the minimum fee is $250. For a license to sell liquors not to be drunk on the premises, the mimimum fee is $300 per year. The licensing board may establish the maximum fee in their discretion. Only one license can be granted for each thousand of the population as established by the last census, except in the city of Boston where two licenses are issued for each thousand people. The licensee must give a bond in the sum of $1,000 conditioned on the payment of all costs, damages, and fines that may be recovered against

him; and he is liable in a civil action for all damage committed by a person intoxicated on liquor obtained from him.

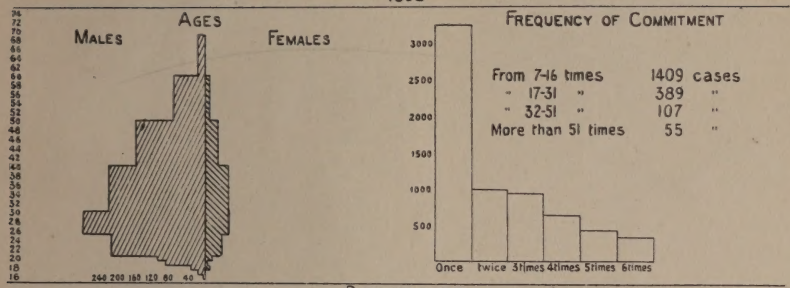
The licensee must close his place at eleven o'clock at night, and is forbidden to sell to a minor or to a person in an intoxicated condition or known to be a drunkard. For violations of the law the penalty is a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, and by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months; but the courts have discretion to remit the imprisonment on the first offence. The illegal sale of liquor is also deemed a common nuisance, and may be abated by a process in equity, or the person maintaining it may be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100 and by imprisonment for not less than three nor more than twelve months. Prosecutions are usually begun in the police courts on complaint; but the accused always has the right to appeal to the Superior Court, and demand a trial by jury.

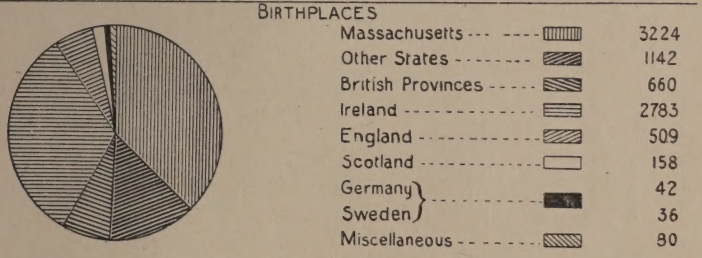
When a municipality votes that no licenses be granted, all sales of liquor, and all transportation of liquor for sale is illegal, except that druggists may always be granted licenses on payment of a nominal fee of $1 to sell liquors for mechanical, chemical, and medicinal purposes only, and upon the written application of the purchaser. Drunkenness is punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, provided, however, that, if the person convicted satisfy the court that he has not been twice arrested for this offence within a year, his case may be placed on file, and he may be released. Whenever a person is arrested for drunkenness, he may be released if he satisfies the officer that he has not been arrested for the same offence twice within a year. An officer is detailed to verify the statements of the accused, and in case they prove false he is to be rearrested.

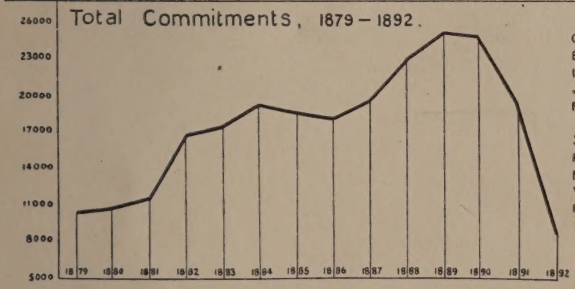
# COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS TO ALL PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Excluding Juvenile Offenders

1892




THE DECREASE IN THE COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN 1891 AND 1892 IS DUE TO THE LAW OF JULY, 1891, ABOLISHING FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS.

IN THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1890, 92 PER CENT OF COMMITMENTS FOR DRUNKENNESS WERE NON-PAYMENT OF FINES.

Boston Public Library
Central Library, Copley Square

Division of
Reference and Research Services

The Date Due Card in the pocket indicates the date on or before which this book should be returned to the Library.

Please do not remove cards from this pocket.

D. DEC 4

MAR - 1950

MAR -8 1950

OCT 16 '50